

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property
Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
15 April 2004 (15.04.2004)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2004/031819 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: G02B 6/12,
6/35, G02F 1/00

[JP/JP]; c/o CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA, 3-30-2, Shimomaruko, Ohta-ku, Tokyo 146-8501 (JP).

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/JP2003/012422

(74) Agents: OKABE, Masao et al.; No. 602, Fuji Bldg., 2-3, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0005 (JP).

(22) International Filing Date:
29 September 2003 (29.09.2003)

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
NO. 2002-288642 1 October 2002 (01.10.2002) JP

(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA [JP/JP]; 3-30-2, Shimomaruko, Ohta-ku, Tokyo 146-8501 (JP).

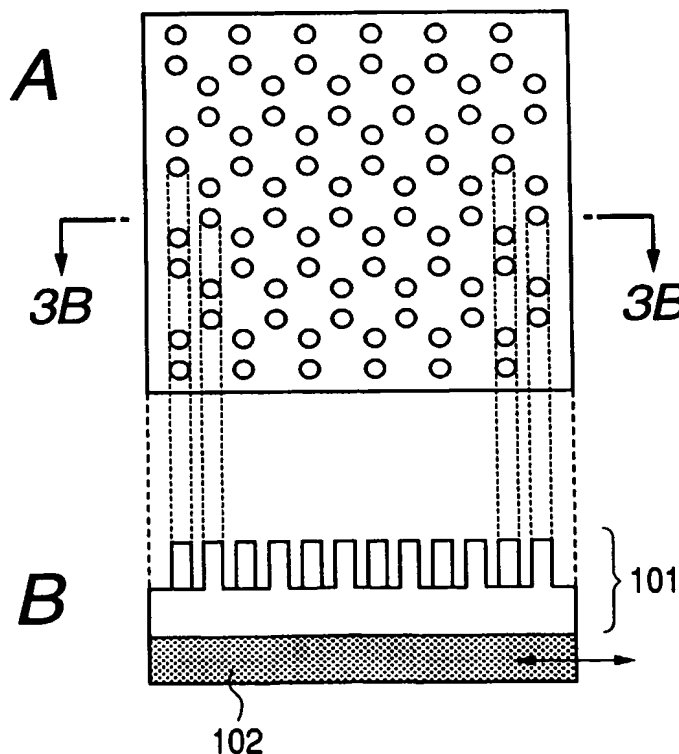
(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): ITSUJI, Takeaki [JP/JP]; c/o CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA, 3-30-2, Shimomaruko, Ohta-ku, Tokyo 146-8501 (JP). SEKI, Junichi

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: OPTICAL ELEMENT WITH PERIODIC STRUCTURE



(57) Abstract: An optical element comprising a periodic (101) structure in which refractive index is distributed periodically and a deforming portion (102) which mechanically deforms by external action, wherein the deforming portion (102) is integrally arranged with the periodic structure (101) along the periodic direction of the periodic structure, and is so constructed as to change the periodicity of the periodic structure (101) by deforming in the periodic direction of the periodic structure. A periodicity of the periodic structure (101) (photonic band structure) in which the refractive index changes periodically can be controlled with a simple configuration.



Published:

- *with international search report*
- *before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments*

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

DESCRIPTION

OPTICAL ELEMENT WITH PERIODIC STRUCTURE

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an optical element having a periodic structure, and more particularly to a method for controlling the periodicity of a multi-dimensional periodic structure showing a periodic change in refractive index and an optical element comprising means which controls the periodicity of such periodic structure.

BACKGROUND ART

15 Recently, a new artificial crystal called "photonic crystal", in which materials of different refractive indexes are arranged periodically with a pitch equivalent to wavelength, is proposed and is attracting attention (E. Yablonovitch, Phys. Rev. Lett., 58(1987) 2059-2062). Active researches and developments are being made on such artificial crystal for an application as an optical element, since it has an optical inhibition band (photonic band gap) resulting from the so-called photonic band structure similar to a band structure in a semiconductor, and it also has a specific effect resulting from an apparent abnormality in the

refractive index (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 2000-066002).

Because of such background, a technology for precisely controlling the periodicity of the
5 artificial crystal is becoming important for controlling the photonic band structure.

In such technical field, there has been proposed a method of positioning actuators around a fiber diffraction grating and extending or
10 contracting such actuators to apply a tension to the fiber thereby controlling the distribution of refractive index within the fiber (cf. Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. H10-253829).

Also there has been proposed a method of
15 introducing a substance of which the refractive index or the transmittance is externally controllable (for example a piezoelectric element) into the crystal, and causing elongation or contraction in such substance or a change of the characteristics thereof,
20 thereby disturbing the periodicity of the crystal (cf. Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 2001-091911).

Also there has been proposed a method of applying an external pressure to the photonic crystal
25 thereby controlling the pitch of a lattice (cf. WO 02/27384).

However, these prior technologies are

associated with the following drawbacks.

The method of extending or contracting the optical fiber changes a one-dimensional periodic structure arranged in the incident direction of light, and requires a member for generating an extending-
5 contracting force, such as a piezoelectric element, and also a transmission member for transmitting such force to the fiber, and control accuracy of the lattice pitch is influenced by the material,
10 arrangement, connection state etc. of such transmission member.

Also the aforementioned apparent abnormality in the refractive index appears in a periodic structure of two or more dimensions, and the apparatus becomes
15 more complex in order to apply forces in two or more directions through the transmission member.

Also the method of incorporating means for disturbing the crystal structure within the photonic crystal is associated with drawbacks that the
20 manufacture is complex, requiring a large number of process steps and that the usable material is considerably limited.

Also in the method of applying an external pressure to the photonic crystal for varying the
25 crystal structure thereof, it is necessary, as shown in Fig. 8, to support a photonic crystal 602 and a piezoelectric element 603 with a support member 601

in surrounding manner. Consequently the apparatus becomes bulky.

Therefore, the present invention is to provide a method for controlling a periodic structure, capable of solving the aforementioned drawbacks and enabling to control a periodic structure which shows a periodic change in the refractive index (photonic band structure) with a simple configuration; and an optical element having periodic structure control means.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is constructed as follows.

Firstly, an optical element of the present invention includes a periodic structure in which refractive index is distributed periodically, and a deforming portion which is mechanically deformed by action from the exterior, and is characterized in that such deforming portion is integrally arranged with the periodic structure along a direction of periodicity of the periodic structure in such a manner as to change the periodicity of the periodic structure by deformation in the direction of periodicity of the periodic structure.

Such change in the periodicity is a change in the period, phase, duty, orientation or combination thereof.

The optical element of the present invention has a property of reflecting an incident light having a wavelength within a predetermined range and transmitting the other light. A light inside the optical element propagates in the region of periodicity of the aforementioned periodic structure. The aforementioned deforming portion is preferably positioned outside such light propagating region so as not to intercept the light propagation.

10 The deforming portion is preferably a member integrally adjoined to the periodic structure or is formed by the same member as the periodic structure, and supports the periodic structure and deforms in the direction parallel to the joint interface or
15 boundary plane with the periodic structure.

 The optical element of the present invention causes mechanical deformation in the deforming portion by an electrical, mechanical or other external force, and is applicable, utilizing a
20 resulting change in the aforementioned optical property, to a mirror having a variable reflecting direction or a light deflector causing a change of the angle of a light exit direction with respect to a light incident direction.

25 Also a control method for an optical element of the present invention is a method for controlling an optical element including a periodic structure in

which the refractive index is distributed periodically, characterized by arranging a deforming portion, which is mechanically deformed by action from the exterior, integrally with the periodic structure along the
5 direction of periodicity of the periodic structure, and causing deformation in the direction of periodicity of the periodic structure, thereby changing the periodicity of the periodic structure.

10 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a view explaining an optical element in a first embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a view explaining an optical element in a second embodiment of the present invention.

15 Figs. 3A and 3B are views explaining an optical element in an example 1 of the present invention.

Figs. 4A and 4B are views explaining another configuration of the optical element in the example 1 of the present invention.

20 Figs. 5A and 5B are views explaining an optical element in an example 2 of the present invention.

Figs. 6A and 6B are views explaining another configuration of the optical element in the example 2 of the present invention.

25 Fig. 7 is a view showing an example of configuration of a mirror utilizing an optical element embodying the present invention.

Fig. 8 is a view showing a prior example.

Figs. 9A, 9B, 9C, 9D and 9E are views showing examples of deformation of the optical element of the present invention.

5

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention will be explained with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the following explanation of the drawings, including that of examples, the same components are indicated by the same symbol.

10

Fig. 1 is a view showing an element configuration of an optical element, for explaining a first embodiment of the present invention.

15

As shown in Fig. 1, the optical element of the present embodiment is constituted of a photonic crystal (hereinafter represented as PC) 101, and a substrate 102. The PC 101 has a multi-dimensional periodic structure showing a periodic change of the refractive index. A crystal structure having such multi-dimensional periodic structure is not particularly restricted as long as there is formed a photonic band structure capable of suppressing light propagation.

20

25

The PC 101 can be prepared by an already reported and known method, such as a lithographic technology, an etching technology, a self-forming

method such as an opal method, or a micromachining technology, and the method of preparation is not particularly limited. The substrate 102 is constituted of a substance which changes its shape by externally applied energy. After the preparation of the PC 101, the PC 101 is closely adhered to the substrate 102 thereby obtaining the optical element.

As explained in the foregoing, the optical element of the present embodiment is constituted in a state where the PC 101 is integrated on the substrate 102. Therefore, when the substrate 102 causes deformation (mechanical deformation) by externally applied energy, the PC 101 correspondingly deforms in shape integrally with the substrate 102. Thus the substrate constitutes a deforming portion for mechanically deforming the periodic structure, and deformation in the substrate itself integrally changes the periodicity of the periodic structure.

Such deformation in the shape of the PC 101 integral with the mechanical deformation of the substrate allows to change the lattice shape or lattice pitch in the crystal structure (multi-dimensional periodic structure). Such change in the lattice shape or in the lattice pitch includes not only a change in the pitch, or the period itself, of the lattice but also a case of deforming the shape of individual lattices. The change in the lattice shape

includes the change of the phase of the periodic structure and the change in distribution of refractive index within a period, namely the duty. It is also possible, the will be explained in the following, to change the orientation of the lattice by giving shear deformation thereto.

A light entering one end of the PC 101 is reflected in case the frequency is within the inhibition band, but proceeds along the periodic structure in case the frequency is outside the inhibition band. In the absence of an anomaly in the refractive index, the light is emitted from the other end of the PC, while in the presence of an anomaly in the refractive index, the proceeding direction is changed but the light path remains within a plane of the same periodic structure. In either cases, the deforming portion (substrate 102), being positioned outside the plane of the two-dimensional periodic structure, does not hinder the light path. Therefore, it need not be formed of a transparent member, and also in case it is constituted of a piezoelectric member, an electrode material need not be transparent.

Since the frequency of the light corresponding to the photonic band structure can be determined from the lattice shape and the lattice pitch mentioned above, such change in the shape of the PC 101 allows to change the lattice shape or the lattice pitch

thereby controlling the frequency characteristics. Figs. 9A to 9E show examples of the deformation in the periodic structure of the PC 101 in the present embodiment. Figs. 9A to 9E are plan views of the
5 optical element shown in Fig. 1, showing a two-dimensional periodic structure within a plane, in which the refractive index within circular cylinders arranged in a tetragonal lattice is different from that in the surrounding area. It is assumed that the
10 light enters the PC 101 from the left-hand side of the drawing.

Fig. 9A shows a state without deformation; Fig. 9B shows a state elongated in the x-direction; Fig. 9C shows a state contracted in the y-direction; Fig.
15 9D shows a state with a shear deformation in the x-direction; and Fig. 9E shows a state with a shear deformation in the y-direction. In Figs. 9B and 9C, the lattice pitch or the period is changed respectively in the x-direction and in the y-
20 direction, and in Figs. 9D and 9E, the lattice shape changes from the tetragonal lattice to the orthorhombic lattice. At the same time, the cross section of the cylinders changes to an oval shape, whereby change occurs not only in the lattice pitch
25 and the lattice shape but also in the refractive index distribution within a period (namely duty). Such changes in the periodicity changes the photonic

band structure, thereby causing variations in the optical characteristics such as reflection and refraction for the incident light and in the frequency characteristics thereof. In the photonic
5 crystal of the present invention, the change in the periodicity may appear singly in each of the lattice pitch, the lattice shape and the refractive index distribution or in combination.

Thus, the optical element of the present
10 embodiment can control the lattice shape or the lattice pitch of the crystal by action from the exterior, more specifically energy such as a mechanical force or an electric field applied from the exterior, whereby an element having a desired
15 photonic band structure can be provided with a simple configuration. Since the present embodiment can be realized with a simple element configuration in which an existing photonic crystal is fixed on a substrate deformable by an externally applied energy, there can
20 be obtained a compact apparatus configuration. Also there is a large freedom in selection of the shape and the material of the photonic crystal, the photonic band structure can be regulated with a compact configuration. Further, since in such
25 regulating operation the substrate itself is moved by the externally applied energy, it is possible to increase the response speed of the element.

In the following there will be explained a second embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a view showing an element configuration of an optical element for explaining a
5 second embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in Fig. 2, the optical element of the present embodiment is constituted of a photonic crystal portion (hereinafter represented as PC portion) 201 and a support portion 202. The PC 201
10 has a multi-dimensional periodic structure showing a periodic change of refractive index. A crystal structure having such multi-dimensional periodic structure is not particularly restricted as long as there is formed a photonic band structure capable of
15 suppressing light propagation.

The PC portion 201 is incorporated in a material showing deformation in shape by externally applied energy. The PC portion 201 can be prepared by an already reported and known method, such as a
20 lithographic technology or an etching technology, and the method of preparation is not particularly limited. Such preparation technology is utilized to process a part of the aforementioned material showing a deformation in shape by the externally applied energy.
25 A non-processed portion is used as a support portion 202, thereby obtaining an optical element integrated with the PC portion 201.

As explained in the foregoing, the optical element of the present embodiment is constituted in a state where the PC portion 201 and the support portion 202 are integrated. Therefore, when the support portion 202 causes deformation by externally applied energy, the PC portion 201 correspondingly deforms in shape. In this case, as in the first embodiment of the present invention, the deformation takes place in the direction parallel to the interfacial plane with the PC portion.

As explained in the first embodiment, since the frequency of the light corresponding to a photonic band structure can be determined from the lattice shape and the lattice pitch mentioned above, such change in the shape of the PC portion 201 allows to change the lattice shape or the lattice pitch thereby controlling the frequency characteristics.

Thus, the optical element of the present embodiment can control the lattice shape or the lattice pitch of the crystal by energy applied from the exterior, whereby an element having a desired photonic band structure can be provided with a simple configuration. In the present embodiment, as a portion showing a periodic change of the refractive index is integrally prepared on a support portion for supporting the portion showing the periodic change of the refractive index, there can be obtained a compact

apparatus configuration. Also regulation of the photonic band structure is rendered possible with a compact configuration. Furthermore, this optical element can be prepared inexpensively since it is prepared with the same material. Further, since in such regulating operation the optical element itself is moved by the externally applied energy, it is possible to increase the response speed of the element.

10 According to the present invention, there can be realized a periodic structure controlling method allowing to control a periodic structure showing a periodic change of the refractive index (photonic band structure) with a simple configuration, and an optical element having periodic structure control means.

 In the following there will be explained examples of the present invention.

 <Example 1>

20 In an example 1, there will be explained an example of a configuration in which an optical element of the present example is applied to a mirror. Fig. 7 is a view showing an example of a configuration of a mirror in which the optical element of the present example is applied. In Fig. 7, there are shown a PC 101, a substrate 102 and a driver 501.

Figs. 3A and 3B show a specific configuration of the PC 101 of the present example, employing the configuration of the first embodiment of the present invention.

- 5 As a constituent material, there is utilized PMMA (polymethyl methacrylate) having a refractive index of 1.49. As shown in Fig. 3A, the PC 101 is formed, by the EB lithography, in a two-dimensional rod-shaped crystal having a honeycomb structure.
- 10 However, the crystal structure is not limited to such structure.

Fig. 3B is a cross-sectional view along the line 3B-3B in Fig. 3A. As illustrated in these figures, the PC 101 is constituted of a rod portion

15 showing a periodic change in the refractive index, and a support portion for the rods. In the present example, the support portion is made sufficiently thin, in order that the range of the deformation of the PC 101 is concentrated in the support portion,

20 thereby causing an efficient change in the lattice pitch of the rod portion.

In the present example, a piezoelectric element is employed as the substrate 102. After the PC 101 is formed with the above-explained method, the

25 substrate 102 and the PC 101 are adhered to obtain an optical element. The substrate 102, in response to a voltage signal entered from the driver 501, elongates

or contracts in the direction of the junction plane between the PC 101 and the substrate 102. The PC 101, being closely adhered to the substrate 102, can change the shape integrally with the elongation or
5 contraction of the substrate 102.

In such configuration, in a state where a light was entered from the direction parallel to the junction plane of the PC 101 and the substrate 102, the driver 501 was used to cause an elongating-
10 contracting motion of the substrate 102 in a direction of the junction plane with the PC 101 for regulating the photonic band structure so as to suppress the wavelength of the incident light, it could be confirmed that the incident light was
15 reflected efficiently.

<Example 2>

In an example 2, there will be explained an example of a configuration in which an optical element of the present example is applied to a mirror.
20 Fig. 7 is a view showing an example of a configuration of a mirror in which the optical element of the present example is applied. In Fig. 7, there are shown a PC 101, a substrate 102 and a driver 501.

25 Figs. 4A and 4B show a specific configuration of the PC 101 of the present example, employing the configuration of the first embodiment of the present

invention.

As a constituent material, there is utilized PMMA (polymethyl methacrylate) having a refractive index of 1.49. As shown in Fig. 4A, the PC 101 is
5 formed, by the EB lithography, in a two-dimensional rod-shaped crystal having a honeycomb structure. However, the crystal structure is not limited to such structure. Fig. 4B is a cross-sectional view along the line 4B-4B in Fig. 4A. As illustrated in these
10 figures, the PC 101 is constituted of rod portions, showing a periodic change in the refractive index, present in an isolated manner on the substrate 102.

In the present example, a piezoelectric element is employed as the substrate 102. In the present
15 example, after a PMMA film coat was applied on the substrate 102, the above-explained method was used to obtain an optical element in which the substrate 102 and the PC 101 are adhered. The substrate 102, in response to a voltage signal entered from the driver
20 501, elongates or contracts in the direction of the junction plane between the PC 101 and the substrate 102. The PC 101, being closely adhered to the substrate 102, can change the shape integrally with the elongation or contraction of the substrate 102.

25 In such configuration, in a state where a light was entered from the direction parallel to the junction plane of the PC 101 and the substrate 102,

the driver 501 was used to cause an elongating-
contracting motion of the substrate 102 in the
direction of the junction plane with the PC 101 for
regulating the photonic band structure so as to
5 suppress the wavelength of the incident light, it
could be confirmed that the incident light was
reflected efficiently.

<Example 3>

In an example 3, there will be explained an
10 example of a configuration in which an optical
element of the present example is applied to a mirror.
Fig. 7 is a view showing an example of a
configuration of a mirror in which the optical
element of the present example is applied. In Fig. 7,
15 there are shown a PC 101, a substrate 102 and a
driver 501.

Figs. 5A and 5B show a specific configuration
of the PC 201 of the present example, employing the
configuration of the second embodiment of the present
20 invention. The present example is so constructed as
to provide the deforming portion, namely the support
portion 202, with an electric field substantially
parallel to the periodic direction of the periodic
structure of the PC 201.

25 The present example employs, as the PC portion
201 and the support portion 202, a piezoelectric
element (PLZT, refractive index 2.5). As shown in

Fig. 5A, the PC portion 201 is formed, by the EB lithography, in a two-dimensional rod-shaped crystal having a honeycomb structure. However, the crystal structure is not limited to such structure. Fig. 5B is a cross-sectional view along the line 5B-5B in Fig. 5A. As illustrated in these figures, it is constituted of the PC portion 201 of a rod shape, showing a periodic change in the refractive index, and the support portion 202.

10 In the optical element of the present example, electrodes 301, 302 are further prepared, as shown in Figs. 5A and 5B, on the left and right ends of the support portion 202, with respect to the boundary plane of the PC portion 201 and the support portion 15 202. Since the support portion 202 is formed of a piezoelectric element, an application of voltage to the electrodes 301 and 302 allows to cause deformation in the support portion 202. In the present example, in response to a voltage signal 20 entered from the driver 501, the support portion 202 elongates and contracts in the direction of the boundary plane of the PC portion 201 and the support portion 202. The PC portion 201, being integral with the support portion 202, can change the shape with 25 the elongation or contraction of the support portion 202.

In such configuration, in a state where a light

was entered from the direction parallel to the junction plane of the PC portion 201 and the support portion 202, the driver 501 was used to cause an elongating-contracting motion of the support portion 202 in the direction of the junction plane with the PC portion 201 for regulating the photonic band structure so as to suppress the wavelength of the incident light, it could be confirmed that the incident light was reflected efficiently.

10 <Example 4>

In an example 4, there will be explained an example of a configuration in which an optical element of the present example is applied to a mirror. Fig. 7 is a view showing an example of a configuration of a mirror in which the optical element of the present example is applied. In Fig. 7, there are shown a PC 101, a substrate 102 and a driver 501.

Figs. 6A and 6B show a specific configuration of the PC 201 of the present example, employing the configuration of the second embodiment of the present invention. The present example is so constructed as to provide the support portion 202 with an electric field substantially perpendicular to the periodic direction of the periodic structure of the PC 201.

The present example employs, as the PC portion 201 and the support portion 202, a piezoelectric

element (PLZT, refractive index 2.5). As shown in Fig. 6A, the PC portion 201 is formed, by an EB lithography, in a two-dimensional rod-shaped crystal having a honeycomb structure. However, the crystal structure is not limited to such structure. Fig. 6B is a cross-sectional view along the line 6B-6B in Fig. 6A. As illustrated in these figures, it is constituted of the PC portion 201 of a rod shape, showing a periodic change in the refractive index, and the support portion 202.

In the optical element of the present example, electrodes 401, 402 are further prepared, as shown in Figs. 6A and 6B, on the upper and lower ends of the support portion 202, with respect to the boundary plane of the PC portion 201 and the support portion 202. The electrodes are prepared by a sol-gel method. Since the support portion 202 is formed of a piezoelectric element, an application of voltage to the electrodes 401, 402 allows to cause deformation in the support portion 202. In the present example, in response to a voltage signal entered from the driver 501, the support portion 202 elongates and contracts in the direction of the boundary plane of the PC portion 201 and the support portion 202. The PC portion 201, being integral with the support portion 202, can change the shape with the elongation or contraction of the support portion 202.

In such configuration, in a state where a light was entered from the direction parallel to the junction plane of the PC portion 201 and the support portion 202, the driver 501 was used to cause an
5 elongating-contracting motion of the support portion 202 in the direction of the junction plane with the PC portion 201 for regulating the photonic band structure so as to suppress the wavelength of the incident light, it could be confirmed that the
10 incident light was reflected efficiently.

CLAIMS

1. An optical element for reflecting or transmitting an incident light, said optical element comprising a periodic structure in which refractive
5 index is distributed periodically and a deforming portion which deforms by external action, wherein said deforming portion is integrally arranged with said periodic structure along the periodic direction of said periodic structure, and is so constructed as
10 to change the periodicity of said periodic structure by deforming in the periodic direction of said periodic structure.
2. The optical element according to claim 1,
15 wherein said change in the periodicity is that in any one of the period, phase, duty and orientation of said periodic structure or in the combination thereof.
3. The optical element according to claim 1,
20 wherein said deforming portion is positioned outside a path of reflecting or transmitting light of said optical element.
4. The optical element according to claim 1,
25 wherein said deforming portion includes a member integrally joined to said periodic structure, and said member deforms in the direction parallel to the

joining plane of said member with said periodic structure.

5 5. The optical element according to claim 1,
wherein said deforming portion includes a member for supporting said periodic structure, and said member deforms in the direction parallel to the plane of said member supporting said periodic structure.

10 6. The optical element according to claim 5,
wherein said member supporting the periodic structure is the same as a member constituting said periodic structure.

15 7. The optical element according to claim 1,
wherein said deforming portion elongates and contracts in at least one direction.

20 8. The optical element according to claim 1,
wherein said deforming portion causes shear deformation in at least one direction.

 9. The optical element according to claim 1,
wherein said deforming portion is constituted of a
25 piezoelectric element.

 10. The optical element according to claim 9,

wherein said deforming portion includes a pair of electrodes, and said pair of electrodes are so arranged as to provide said deforming portion with an electric field substantially parallel to the periodic
5 direction of said periodic structure.

11. The optical element according to claim 9, wherein said deforming portion includes a pair of electrodes, and said pair of electrodes are so
10 arranged as to provide said deforming portion with an electric field substantially perpendicular to the periodic direction of said periodic structure.

12. The optical element according to claim 1,
15 wherein said periodic structure is of a multi-dimensional photonic crystal.

13. The optical element according to claim 12, wherein said periodic structure is of a two-
20 dimensional photonic crystal, and is composed of a portion having a two-dimensional periodicity and a support portion for supporting the portion having the two-dimensional periodicity.

25 14. The optical element according to claim 12, wherein said periodic structure is of a two-dimensional photonic crystal, and is composed solely

of a portion having a two-dimensional periodicity.

15. A mirror comprising the optical element according to claim 1, and means for switching
5 reflective and transmissive properties of said periodic structure alternatively by providing said deforming portion of said optical element with external force.

10 16. The optical deflector comprising the optical element according to claim 1, and means for changing a light-propagating direction of said periodic structure by providing said deforming portion of said optical element with periodic
15 external force.

17. A control method for an optical element having a periodic structure in which refractive index is distributed periodically, comprising the steps of
20 arranging a deforming portion which deforms by external action integrally with said periodic structure along the periodic direction of said periodic structure, and changing the periodicity of said periodic structure by causing deformation in the
25 periodic direction of said periodic structure.

FIG. 1

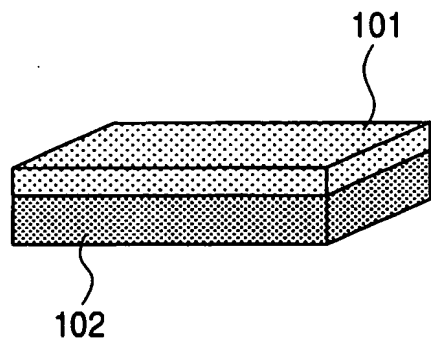


FIG. 2

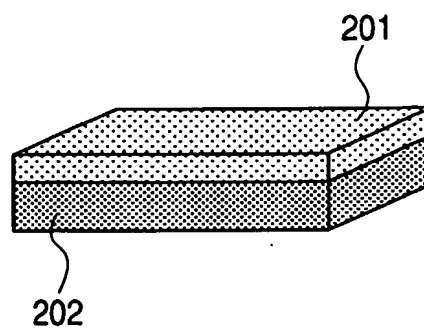


FIG. 3A

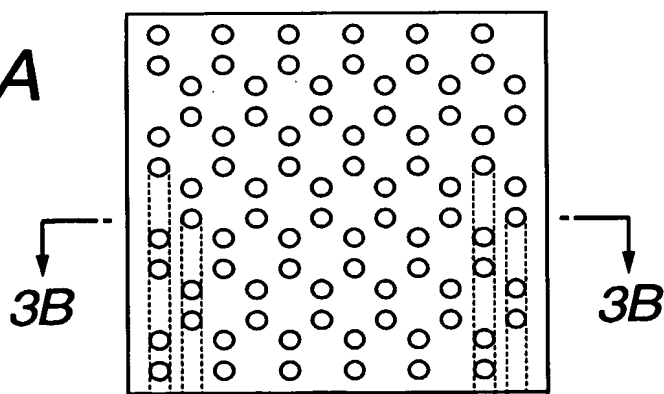


FIG. 3B

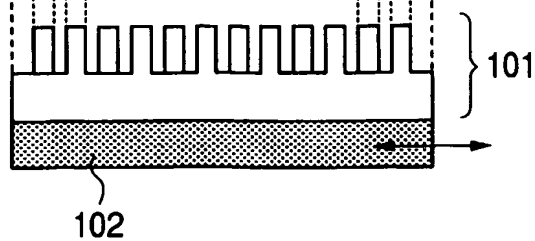


FIG. 4A

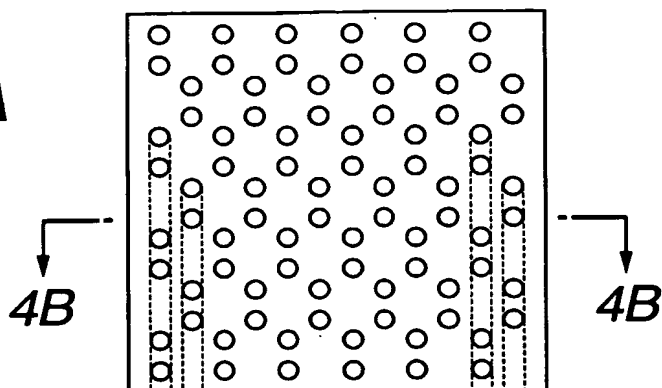


FIG. 4B

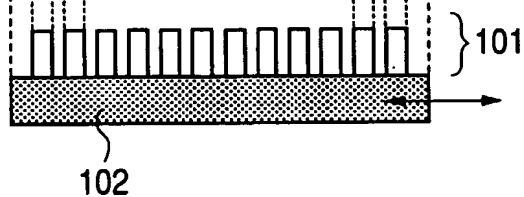


FIG. 5A

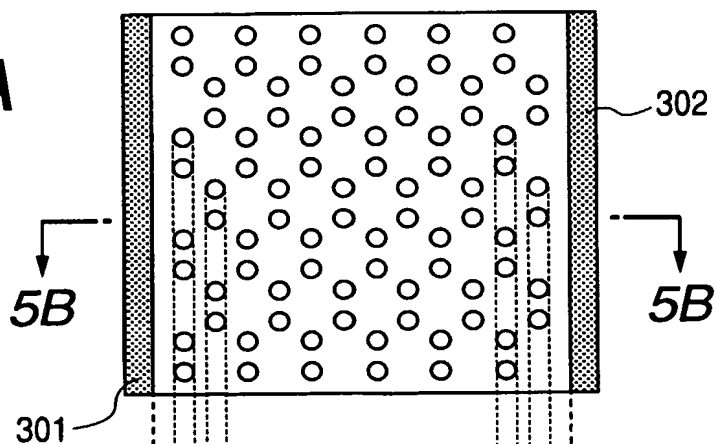


FIG. 5B

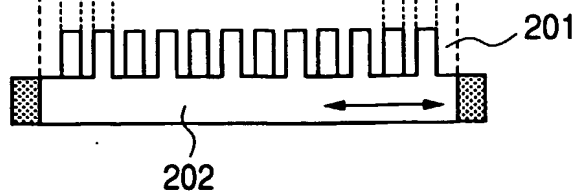


FIG. 6A

FIG. 6B

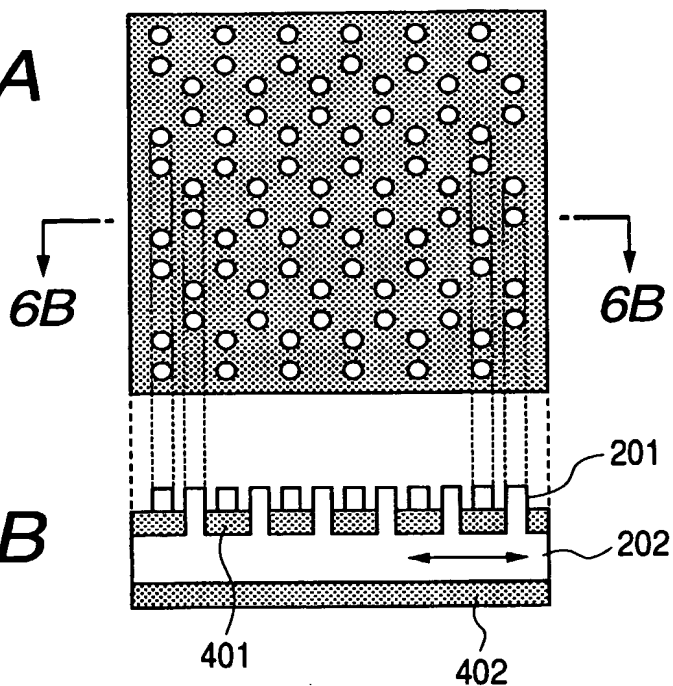


FIG. 7

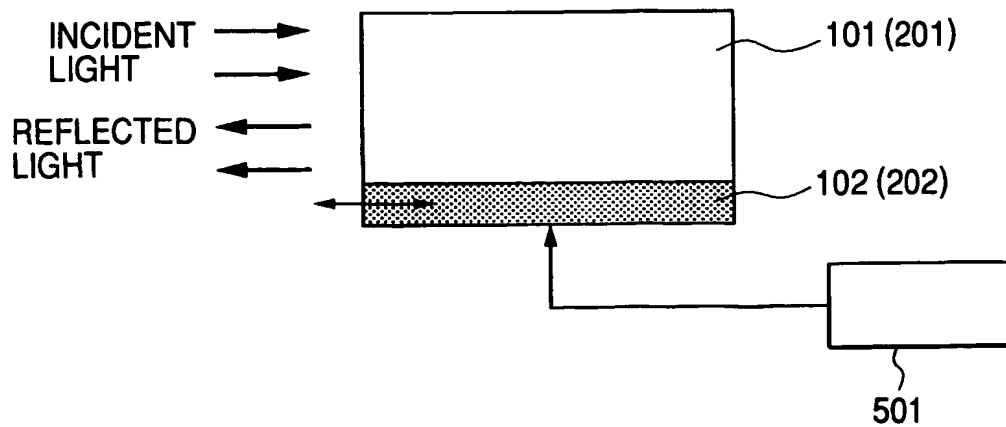
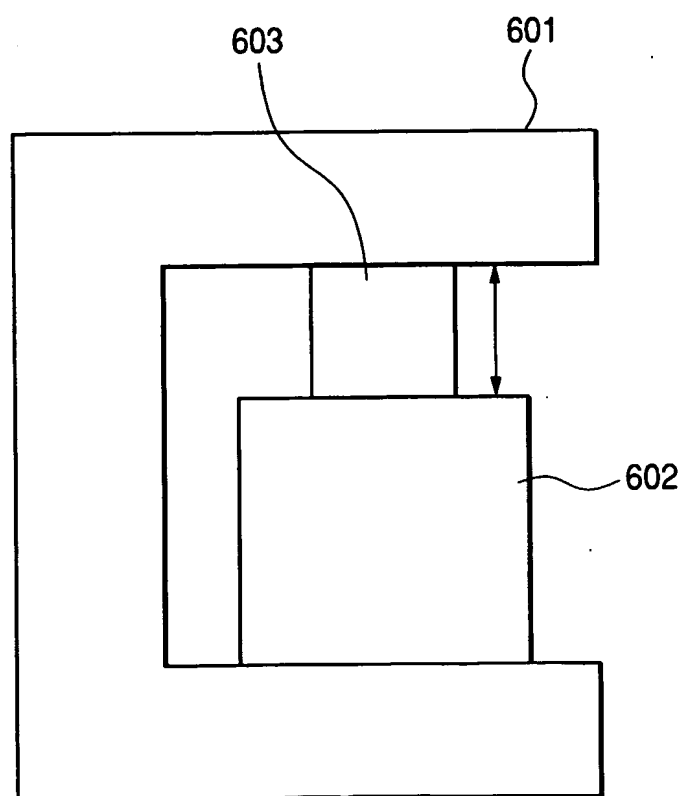
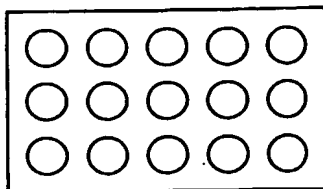
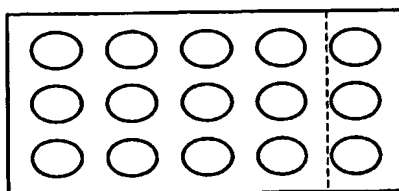
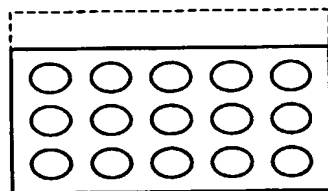
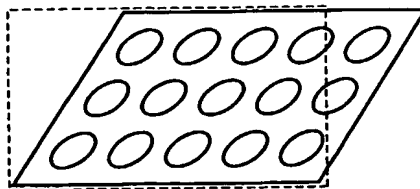
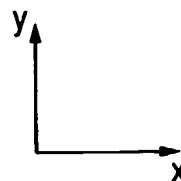
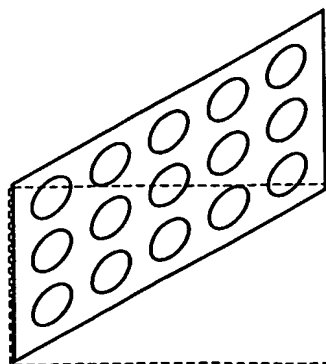


FIG. 8

5 / 5

FIG. 9A*FIG. 9B**FIG. 9C**FIG. 9D**FIG. 9E*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/JP 03/12422

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 G02B6/12 G02B6/35 G02F1/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G02B G02F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	KIM S ET AL: "STRAIN-TUNABLE PHOTONIC BAND GAP CRYSTALS" APPLIED PHYSICS LETTERS, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS. NEW YORK, US, vol. 78, no. 20, 14 May 2001 (2001-05-14), pages 3015-3017, XP001063704 ISSN: 0003-6951 page 1 -page 2; figure 1	1-17
X	WO 02 14913 A (CORNING INC) 21 February 2002 (2002-02-21) column 7, line 5 - line 13; figures 14-19 column 11, line 3 -column 14, line 26 --- -/--	1-17



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *&* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

20 January 2004

Date of mailing of the international search report

05/02/2004

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Bourhis, J-F

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Application No
PCT/JP 03/12422

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1998, no. 14, 31 December 1998 (1998-12-31) & JP 10 253829 A (MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD), 25 September 1998 (1998-09-25) cited in the application abstract	1-8, 15, 17
A	EP 1 243 966 A (MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC WORKS LTD) 25 September 2002 (2002-09-25) paragraph '0004!; figure 15 paragraph '0010!	15, 16

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/JP 03/12422

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 0214913	A	21-02-2002	AU 8336901 A	25-02-2002
			AU 8495101 A	25-02-2002
			EP 1315987 A1	04-06-2003
			WO 0214913 A1	21-02-2002
			WO 0214914 A1	21-02-2002
			US 2002021878 A1	21-02-2002
			US 2002048422 A1	25-04-2002
JP 10253829	A	25-09-1998	NONE	
EP 1243966	A	25-09-2002	CA 2377286 A1	22-09-2002
			CN 1376941 A	30-10-2002
			EP 1243966 A2	25-09-2002
			JP 2002350908 A	04-12-2002
			US 2002135863 A1	26-09-2002